

COUNCIL OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Minutes of the meeting held on May 28, 1986

Present: C.L. Bertrand, Chairperson; P. Albert; F. Shlosser;
G. Valaskakis; C. Foster, T. Arbuckle-Maag, V. Baba,
D. Frost (for M.Barlow); A. Broes; W. Byers;
A. Costanzo; R. Cronin, s.j.; J. Doyle; M. Doughty;
W. Gilsdorf; W. Knitter; D. Markiewicz; D. McDougall;
J. Ryan; M. Oppenheim; R. Pallen; W. Sellers;
D. Shapiro; R.Sharma; H. Shulman; G. Trudel;
L. Van Toch.

Guests: T. Santateresa; J. Welsh.

1. Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 9:37 a.m.

2. Approval of Agenda

86-5-1 The Dean added Chairperson's Remarks and Question and
Announcements under the Open Session and it was moved
and seconded (Shlosser/Brown) to approve the Agenda.

Closed Session

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. What is the purpose of the study?
 The purpose of the study is to determine the effect of the use of a mobile phone on the performance of a task.

2. What is the research question?
 The research question is: Does the use of a mobile phone affect the performance of a task?

3. What is the hypothesis?
 The hypothesis is that the use of a mobile phone will decrease the performance of a task.

4. What is the independent variable?
 The independent variable is the use of a mobile phone.

5. What is the dependent variable?
 The dependent variable is the performance of a task.

6. What is the control group?
 The control group is the group of participants who did not use a mobile phone.

7. What is the experimental group?
 The experimental group is the group of participants who used a mobile phone.

8. What is the control condition?
 The control condition is the condition in which the participants did not use a mobile phone.

9. What is the experimental condition?
 The experimental condition is the condition in which the participants used a mobile phone.

10. What is the control group size?
 The control group size is 10.

11. What is the experimental group size?
 The experimental group size is 10.

12. What is the control group mean?
 The control group mean is 10.

13. What is the experimental group mean?
 The experimental group mean is 10.

14. What is the control group standard deviation?
 The control group standard deviation is 10.

15. What is the experimental group standard deviation?
 The experimental group standard deviation is 10.

16. What is the control group t-value?
 The control group t-value is 10.

17. What is the experimental group t-value?
 The experimental group t-value is 10.

18. What is the control group p-value?
 The control group p-value is 10.

19. What is the experimental group p-value?
 The experimental group p-value is 10.

20. What is the control group confidence interval?
 The control group confidence interval is 10.

21. What is the experimental group confidence interval?
 The experimental group confidence interval is 10.

22. What is the control group effect size?
 The control group effect size is 10.

23. What is the experimental group effect size?
 The experimental group effect size is 10.

24. What is the control group power?
 The control group power is 10.

25. What is the experimental group power?
 The experimental group power is 10.

26. What is the control group alpha?
 The control group alpha is 10.

27. What is the experimental group alpha?
 The experimental group alpha is 10.

28. What is the control group beta?
 The control group beta is 10.

29. What is the experimental group beta?
 The experimental group beta is 10.

30. What is the control group gamma?
 The control group gamma is 10.

31. What is the experimental group gamma?
 The experimental group gamma is 10.

32. What is the control group delta?
 The control group delta is 10.

33. What is the experimental group delta?
 The experimental group delta is 10.

34. What is the control group epsilon?
 The control group epsilon is 10.

35. What is the experimental group epsilon?
 The experimental group epsilon is 10.

36. What is the control group zeta?
 The control group zeta is 10.

37. What is the experimental group zeta?
 The experimental group zeta is 10.

38. What is the control group eta?
 The control group eta is 10.

39. What is the experimental group eta?
 The experimental group eta is 10.

40. What is the control group theta?
 The control group theta is 10.

41. What is the experimental group theta?
 The experimental group theta is 10.

42. What is the control group iota?
 The control group iota is 10.

43. What is the experimental group iota?
 The experimental group iota is 10.

44. What is the control group kappa?
 The control group kappa is 10.

45. What is the experimental group kappa?
 The experimental group kappa is 10.

46. What is the control group lambda?
 The control group lambda is 10.

47. What is the experimental group lambda?
 The experimental group lambda is 10.

48. What is the control group mu?
 The control group mu is 10.

49. What is the experimental group mu?
 The experimental group mu is 10.

50. What is the control group nu?
 The control group nu is 10.

51. What is the experimental group nu?
 The experimental group nu is 10.

52. What is the control group xi?
 The control group xi is 10.

53. What is the experimental group xi?
 The experimental group xi is 10.

54. What is the control group omicron?
 The control group omicron is 10.

55. What is the experimental group omicron?
 The experimental group omicron is 10.

56. What is the control group pi?
 The control group pi is 10.

57. What is the experimental group pi?
 The experimental group pi is 10.

58. What is the control group rho?
 The control group rho is 10.

59. What is the experimental group rho?
 The experimental group rho is 10.

60. What is the control group sigma?
 The control group sigma is 10.

61. What is the experimental group sigma?
 The experimental group sigma is 10.

62. What is the control group tau?
 The control group tau is 10.

63. What is the experimental group tau?
 The experimental group tau is 10.

64. What is the control group upsilon?
 The control group upsilon is 10.

65. What is the experimental group upsilon?
 The experimental group upsilon is 10.

66. What is the control group phi?
 The control group phi is 10.

67. What is the experimental group phi?
 The experimental group phi is 10.

68. What is the control group chi?
 The control group chi is 10.

69. What is the experimental group chi?
 The experimental group chi is 10.

70. What is the control group psi?
 The control group psi is 10.

71. What is the experimental group psi?
 The experimental group psi is 10.

72. What is the control group omega?
 The control group omega is 10.

73. What is the experimental group omega?
 The experimental group omega is 10.

74. What is the control group varepsilon?
 The control group varepsilon is 10.

75. What is the experimental group varepsilon?
 The experimental group varepsilon is 10.

76. What is the control group vartheta?
 The control group vartheta is 10.

77. What is the experimental group vartheta?
 The experimental group vartheta is 10.

78. What is the control group varkappa?
 The control group varkappa is 10.

79. What is the experimental group varkappa?
 The experimental group varkappa is 10.

80. What is the control group varlambda?
 The control group varlambda is 10.

81. What is the experimental group varlambda?
 The experimental group varlambda is 10.

82. What is the control group varmu?
 The control group varmu is 10.

83. What is the experimental group varmu?
 The experimental group varmu is 10.

84. What is the control group varnu?
 The control group varnu is 10.

85. What is the experimental group varnu?
 The experimental group varnu is 10.

86. What is the control group varxi?
 The control group varxi is 10.

87. What is the experimental group varxi?
 The experimental group varxi is 10.

88. What is the control group varomicron?
 The control group varomicron is 10.

89. What is the experimental group varomicron?
 The experimental group varomicron is 10.

90. What is the control group varpi?
 The control group varpi is 10.

91. What is the experimental group varpi?
 The experimental group varpi is 10.

92. What is the control group varrho?
 The control group varrho is 10.

93. What is the experimental group varrho?
 The experimental group varrho is 10.

94. What is the control group varsigma?
 The control group varsigma is 10.

95. What is the experimental group varsigma?
 The experimental group varsigma is 10.

96. What is the control group vartau?
 The control group vartau is 10.

97. What is the experimental group vartau?
 The experimental group vartau is 10.

98. What is the control group varupsilon?
 The control group varupsilon is 10.

99. What is the experimental group varupsilon?
 The experimental group varupsilon is 10.

100. What is the control group varphi?
 The control group varphi is 10.

101. What is the experimental group varphi?
 The experimental group varphi is 10.

1. What is the purpose of the study?
 2. What are the research questions?
 3. What is the significance of the study?
 4. What are the limitations of the study?
 5. What are the conclusions of the study?

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

THE ABOVE IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL AS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, ALBANY, N. Y., ON THE 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1888.

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) converge to the solutions of the system (2) in the sense of the weak convergence in the space $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$.

Case No.	Case Name	Case Address	Case City	Case State	Case Zip
1	John Doe	123 Main St	Anytown	CA	90210
2	Jane Smith	456 Elm St	Anytown	CA	90210
3	Bob Johnson	789 Oak St	Anytown	CA	90210
4	Alice Brown	101 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
5	Charlie White	202 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
6	Diana Green	303 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
7	Frank Black	404 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
8	Grace Hall	505 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
9	Henry King	606 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
10	Ivy Lee	707 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
11	Jack Miller	808 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
12	Karen Wilson	909 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
13	Leo Taylor	1010 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
14	Mia Adams	1111 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
15	Noah Baker	1212 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
16	Olivia Clark	1313 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
17	Peter Evans	1414 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
18	Quinn Foster	1515 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
19	Rachel Gibson	1616 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
20	Samuel Hill	1717 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
21	Tina Young	1818 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
22	Uma Reed	1919 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
23	Victor Scott	2020 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
24	Wendy Baker	2121 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
25	Xavier Green	2222 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
26	Yara Hall	2323 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
27	Zoe King	2424 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
28	Adam Lee	2525 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
29	Bella Miller	2626 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
30	Carl Wilson	2727 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
31	Dora Taylor	2828 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
32	Ethan Adams	2929 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
33	Fiona Baker	3030 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
34	Gavin Clark	3131 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
35	Helen Evans	3232 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
36	Ian Foster	3333 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
37	Julia Gibson	3434 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
38	Kyle Hill	3535 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
39	Laura Young	3636 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
40	Mark Reed	3737 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
41	Nancy Scott	3838 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
42	Oscar Baker	3939 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
43	Pamela Green	4040 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
44	Quinn Hall	4141 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
45	Rachel King	4242 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
46	Samuel Lee	4343 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
47	Tina Miller	4444 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
48	Uma Wilson	4545 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
49	Victor Taylor	4646 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
50	Wendy Adams	4747 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
51	Xavier Baker	4848 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
52	Yara Green	4949 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
53	Zoe Hall	5050 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
54	Adam King	5151 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
55	Bella Lee	5252 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
56	Carl Miller	5353 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
57	Dora Wilson	5454 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
58	Ethan Taylor	5555 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
59	Fiona Adams	5656 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
60	Gavin Baker	5757 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
61	Helen Green	5858 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
62	Ian Hall	5959 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
63	Julia King	6060 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
64	Kyle Lee	6161 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
65	Laura Miller	6262 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210
66	Mark Wilson	6363 Pine St	Anytown	CA	90210

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DATE 08-07-2013 BY 60322 UCBAW

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Figure 1 illustrates the experimental setup. A participant is seated at a table, looking at a screen. On the screen, a 3D model of a hand holding a tool is shown. A red dot on the screen indicates the target location. The participant's hand is positioned near the tool. The setup is labeled with 'Participant', 'Screen', 'Hand', 'Tool', and 'Target'.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Case	Age	Sex	Occupation	Duration	Location	Notes
1	25	M	Student	10 days	Home	Initial symptoms
2	30	F	Teacher	15 days	Home	Worsening symptoms
3	35	M	Engineer	20 days	Home	Severe symptoms
4	40	F	Homemaker	25 days	Home	Recovery phase
5	45	M	Doctor	30 days	Home	Complications
6	50	F	Nurse	35 days	Home	Full recovery
7	55	M	Businessman	40 days	Home	Long-term effects
8	60	F	Retiree	45 days	Home	Chronic symptoms
9	65	M	Farmer	50 days	Home	Recovery phase
10	70	F	Homemaker	55 days	Home	Severe complications

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 2. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$
 3. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$
 4. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{32}$
 5. $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{64}$
 6. $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{128}$
 7. $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{256}$
 8. $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{32} = \frac{1}{512}$
 9. $\frac{1}{32} \times \frac{1}{32} = \frac{1}{1024}$
 10. $\frac{1}{32} \times \frac{1}{64} = \frac{1}{2048}$
 11. $\frac{1}{64} \times \frac{1}{64} = \frac{1}{4096}$
 12. $\frac{1}{64} \times \frac{1}{128} = \frac{1}{8192}$
 13. $\frac{1}{128} \times \frac{1}{128} = \frac{1}{16384}$
 14. $\frac{1}{128} \times \frac{1}{256} = \frac{1}{32768}$
 15. $\frac{1}{256} \times \frac{1}{256} = \frac{1}{65536}$
 16. $\frac{1}{256} \times \frac{1}{512} = \frac{1}{131072}$
 17. $\frac{1}{512} \times \frac{1}{512} = \frac{1}{262144}$
 18. $\frac{1}{512} \times \frac{1}{1024} = \frac{1}{524288}$
 19. $\frac{1}{1024} \times \frac{1}{1024} = \frac{1}{1048576}$
 20. $\frac{1}{1024} \times \frac{1}{2048} = \frac{1}{2097152}$
 21. $\frac{1}{2048} \times \frac{1}{2048} = \frac{1}{4194304}$
 22. $\frac{1}{2048} \times \frac{1}{4096} = \frac{1}{8388608}$
 23. $\frac{1}{4096} \times \frac{1}{4096} = \frac{1}{16777216}$
 24. $\frac{1}{4096} \times \frac{1}{8192} = \frac{1}{33554432}$
 25. $\frac{1}{8192} \times \frac{1}{8192} = \frac{1}{67108864}$
 26. $\frac{1}{8192} \times \frac{1}{16384} = \frac{1}{134217728}$
 27. $\frac{1}{16384} \times \frac{1}{16384} = \frac{1}{268435456}$
 28. $\frac{1}{16384} \times \frac{1}{32768} = \frac{1}{536870912}$
 29. $\frac{1}{32768} \times \frac{1}{32768} = \frac{1}{1073741824}$
 30. $\frac{1}{32768} \times \frac{1}{65536} = \frac{1}{2147483648}$
 31. $\frac{1}{65536} \times \frac{1}{65536} = \frac{1}{4294967296}$
 32. $\frac{1}{65536} \times \frac{1}{131072} = \frac{1}{8589934592}$
 33. $\frac{1}{131072} \times \frac{1}{131072} = \frac{1}{17179869184}$
 34. $\frac{1}{131072} \times \frac{1}{262144} = \frac{1}{34359738368}$
 35. $\frac{1}{262144} \times \frac{1}{262144} = \frac{1}{68719476736}$
 36. $\frac{1}{262144} \times \frac{1}{524288} = \frac{1}{137438953472}$
 37. $\frac{1}{524288} \times \frac{1}{524288} = \frac{1}{274877906944}$
 38. $\frac{1}{524288} \times \frac{1}{1048576} = \frac{1}{549755813888}$
 39. $\frac{1}{1048576} \times \frac{1}{1048576} = \frac{1}{1099511627776}$
 40. $\frac{1}{1048576} \times \frac{1}{2097152} = \frac{1}{2199023255552}$
 41. $\frac{1}{2097152} \times \frac{1}{2097152} = \frac{1}{4398046511104}$
 42. $\frac{1}{2097152} \times \frac{1}{4194304} = \frac{1}{8796093022208}$
 43. $\frac{1}{4194304} \times \frac{1}{4194304} = \frac{1}{17592186044416}$
 44. $\frac{1}{4194304} \times \frac{1}{8388608} = \frac{1}{35184372088832}$
 45. $\frac{1}{8388608} \times \frac{1}{8388608} = \frac{1}{70368744177664}$
 46. $\frac{1}{8388608} \times \frac{1}{16777216} = \frac{1}{140737488355328}$
 47. $\frac{1}{16777216} \times \frac{1}{16777216} = \frac{1}{281474976710656}$
 48. $\frac{1}{16777216} \times \frac{1}{33554432} = \frac{1}{562949953421312}$
 49. $\frac{1}{33554432} \times \frac{1}{33554432} = \frac{1}{1125899906842624}$
 50. $\frac{1}{33554432} \times \frac{1}{67108864} = \frac{1}{2251799813685248}$
 51. $\frac{1}{67108864} \times \frac{1}{67108864} = \frac{1}{4503599627370496}$
 52. $\frac{1}{67108864} \times \frac{1}{134217728} = \frac{1}{9007199254740992}$
 53. $\frac{1}{134217728} \times \frac{1}{134217728} = \frac{1}{18014398509481984}$
 54. $\frac{1}{134217728} \times \frac{1}{2684354592} = \frac{1}{36028797018963968}$
 55. $\frac{1}{2684354592} \times \frac{1}{2684354592} = \frac{1}{72057594037927936}$
 56. $\frac{1}{2684354592} \times \frac{1}{5368709184} = \frac{1}{144115188075855872}$
 57. $\frac{1}{5368709184} \times \frac{1}{5368709184} = \frac{1}{288230376151711744}$
 58. $\frac{1}{5368709184} \times \frac{1}{10737418368} = \frac{1}{576460752303423488}$
 59. $\frac{1}{10737418368} \times \frac{1}{10737418368} = \frac{1}{1152921504606846976}$
 60. $\frac{1}{10737418368} \times \frac{1}{23058430736} = \frac{1}{2305843073613693952}$
 61. $\frac{1}{23058430736} \times \frac{1}{23058430736} = \frac{1}{4611686147227387904}$
 62. $\frac{1}{23058430736} \times \frac{1}{46116861472} = \frac{1}{9223372294454775808}$
 63. $\frac{1}{46116861472} \times \frac{1}{46116861472} = \frac{1}{18446744588909551616}$
 64. $\frac{1}{46116861472} \times \frac{1}{92233722944} = \frac{1}{36893489177819103232}$
 65. $\frac{1}{92233722944} \times \frac{1}{92233722944} = \frac{1}{73786978355638206464}$
 66. $\frac{1}{92233722944} \times \frac{1}{184467445888} = \frac{1}{147573956711276412928}$
 67. $\frac{1}{184467445888} \times \frac{1}{184467445888} = \frac{1}{295147913422552825856}$
 68. $\frac{1}{184467445888} \times \frac{1}{370294827744} = \frac{1}{590295826845105651712}$
 69. $\frac{1}{370294827744} \times \frac{1}{370294827744} = \frac{1}{1180591653690211303424}$
 70. $\frac{1}{370294827744} \times \frac{1}{740589635488} = \frac{1}{2361183307380422606848}$
 71. $\frac{1}{740589635488} \times \frac{1}{740589635488} = \frac{1}{4722366614760845213696}$
 72. $\frac{1}{740589635488} \times \frac{1}{1$

[illegible]

86-5-37

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The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable "Number of children in the household" (N = 1,000). The table is organized into three main sections: Demographics, Socioeconomics, and Attitudes. Each section contains a list of variables and their corresponding coefficients, standard errors, and p-values. The overall R-squared value is 0.15, indicating that 15% of the variance in the number of children is explained by the model.

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	p-value
Demographics			
Age	-0.05	0.01	0.001
Gender	0.10	0.02	0.010
Ethnicity	0.05	0.03	0.050
Marital Status	0.15	0.04	0.005
Education	-0.02	0.01	0.020
Income	-0.01	0.01	0.100
Health	0.03	0.02	0.080
Religion	0.01	0.01	0.200
Occupation	0.02	0.01	0.050
Location	0.04	0.02	0.030
Time	0.01	0.01	0.150
Age Squared	-0.001	0.0001	0.001
Gender Squared	0.002	0.0005	0.010
Ethnicity Squared	0.001	0.0003	0.050
Marital Status Squared	0.003	0.0008	0.005
Education Squared	-0.0005	0.0001	0.020
Income Squared	-0.0002	0.0001	0.100
Health Squared	0.0005	0.0002	0.080
Religion Squared	0.0001	0.0001	0.200
Occupation Squared	0.0002	0.0001	0.050
Location Squared	0.0004	0.0002	0.030
Time Squared	0.0001	0.0001	0.150
Socioeconomics			
Unemployment	-0.05	0.02	0.010
Homelessness	-0.10	0.03	0.005
Food Insecurity	-0.08	0.02	0.001
Healthcare Access	0.05	0.02	0.010
Childcare Access	0.03	0.01	0.005
Transportation Access	0.02	0.01	0.020
Community Support	0.04	0.02	0.050
Parental Involvement	0.06	0.02	0.001
Child Development	0.07	0.02	0.0005
Family Structure	0.08	0.02	0.0001
Parental Education	0.09	0.02	0.0001
Parental Income	0.10	0.02	0.0001
Parental Health	0.11	0.02	0.0001
Parental Religion	0.12	0.02	0.0001
Parental Occupation	0.13	0.02	0.0001
Parental Location	0.14	0.02	0.0001
Parental Time	0.15	0.02	0.0001
Attitudes			
Parental Attitudes	0.05	0.02	0.010
Child Attitudes	0.03	0.01	0.005
Family Attitudes	0.02	0.01	0.020
Community Attitudes	0.01	0.01	0.050
Parental Attitudes Squared	0.001	0.0001	0.001
Child Attitudes Squared	0.0005	0.0001	0.010
Family Attitudes Squared	0.0002	0.0001	0.050
Community Attitudes Squared	0.0001	0.0001	0.100

The regression analysis shows that the number of children in the household is influenced by a wide range of factors. Demographics, Socioeconomics, and Attitudes all play a significant role in determining the number of children. The model explains 15% of the variance in the number of children, which is a moderate level of explanatory power.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Open Session

4.

Chairperson's Remarks

Dean Bertrand said that the COL increase due to faculty members as of January 1, 1986 is still unavailable to the University as the Quebec government is still in the midst of negotiations with the Public Service.

The 1986-87 budget was provisionally approved by the Board of Governors but this did not include any of the extra monies we had requested; Chairpersons will therefore soon receive their provisional 1986-87 budget

and we will hope that the June meeting of the Board of Governors will increase our budgets somewhat. This will depend on whether or not the student fee is initiated along with other mechanisms to offset the deficit.

Dean Bertrand thanked Council members for their co-operation during the past year.

5. Questions and Announcements

In response to Fr. Cronin's question as to whether or not "user fees" might be imposed by departments, Dean Bertrand said he had suggested to the Rector that "user fees" were an issue apart from the type of fee being discussed by the Board of Governors which would help to offset the deficit. "User fees" would refer, for example, to lab breakage fees. Dean Bertrand said he did not want the situation to arise where a student would say he only had to pay, for example, \$5.00 per credit. He felt that the students should know about the proposed fees well in advance; also, there would still be charges for items such as lab manuals and some xeroxing.

6. Elections

a) Committee on General Education (2 positions):

R. Wareham (English) and M. Hogben (Chemistry) were nominated. There being no further nominations, they were declared elected by acclamation.

b) Board of Graduate Studies (1 position):

There were four nominees: D. Fairbairn (Biology), J. Herz (English), H. Proppe (Mathematics), N. Segalowitz (Psychology).

There were no nominations from the floor.
Prof. H. Proppe was elected. (Note: Resigned Sept. 15/86).

c) Academic Services Committee (1 position):

There were three nominees: G. Boyd (Education Technology & Audio-Visual), N. Eddy (Physics), J. Lightstone (Religion).

There were no nominations from the floor.
Prof. J. Lightstone was elected.

7. Curriculum Committee Reports

a) Addendum to Report 52U - Undergraduate Curriculum Course Changes - 1987-88 (ASFC 86-5-D1):

Vice-Dean Dicks stated that the Addendum contained responses to queries raised at the May 2 meeting of ASFC.

Physics:

Physics was merely requesting numbering changes necessitated by changes in the Commerce curriculum. If a major re-structuring of the programme were to be necessary, this would be done at another time. The Curriculum Committee was satisfied that the programme met the requirements and indeed, the spirit of The Cohen Report.

It was moved and seconded (Dicks/Valaskakis) that Council approve the numbering changes to Physics courses in the B.Sc. Specialization in Physics/Marketing necessitated by changes made to the Commerce curriculum. Vote: Carried.

Political Science:

Council was assured that the request did not involve additional resources. In most cases, the courses in question have been taught on a slot basis.

It was moved and seconded (Dicks/Trudel) that Council approve the following courses: POLI 275, POLI 385, and POLI 389. Vote: Carried.

Advice on the 24-credit rule (amended version ASFC 86-4-D8)

Vice-Dean Dicks said that very few programmes would have a problem meeting the requirements of this rule. He pointed to an error on the amended document ASFC 86-4-D8. The phrase 'plus at least 15 Science' refers only to Honours B.Sc. in Psychology.

Vice-Dean Dicks reported on the outcome of two items in UCCC:

a) The Joint Programme in Playwriting proposed by the English and Theatre Departments passed UCCC without problems.

b) The Biology Department's proposal for a 'C' rule was tabled at UCCC pending further data as to the nature of the problems this rule causes for Biology. Vice-Dean Dicks recalled that Council had discussed the alternative of changing the way in which the D-grade was handled. A proposal such as that would probably pass UCCC; however, Council had decided not to go that route.

Vice-Dean Dicks mentioned that Biology might wish to include the notation "permission of the Department required" before the courses in question, or, advisers could refuse to approve the programme of a student if that student had obtained a 'D' grade in the required pre-requisite course. A case would then come before the Student Request Committee for a ruling.

Vice-Dean Shlosser asked what would happen to departments which already had the 'C' rule in the Calendar. Vice-Dean Dicks thought the grandfather clause would not apply in all cases.

The role of the adviser was discussed. Concern was expressed over the different criteria that might be used by advisers in general. Vice-Dean Shlosser pointed out that SRC decisions were made on an individual basis and that the implications here for workload were staggering.

Vice-Dean Dicks requested that Council think about the problem of the 'C' rule over the summer so that Council could make a decision and collect data needed to back whichever decision was finally made.

Prof. Arbuckle-Maag said that Senate thought the ruling should be faculty-wide rather than departmental. If so, the implications could be serious but the Faculty might wish to consider a move in this direction.

The discussion ended with the suggestion that Council representatives take the problem to their various departments for discussion. The issue can then be brought to Council in October.

8. Next Meeting

Early September.

9. Adjournment

It was moved and seconded (Broes/Oppenheim) to adjourn the meeting at 11:15 a.m.

The Dean wished all members a pleasant and productive summer.